

W
CWMBRAN URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and the

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

31ST DECEMBER, 1965

**Council Offices,
Cwmbran, Mon.**

Telephone: CWMBRAN 3325

Hywel G. Jenkins,

M.B., B.S., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health

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**TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CWMBRAN**

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour, as Medical Officer of Health of your district, to submit the Annual Report for 1965. It is compiled according to the directions of the Ministry of Health and includes the Report of the Public Health Inspector.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: Councillor B. R. Tunley

Members:

Councillor	Mrs. B. M. Williams	Councillor	C. J. Jackson
..	O. James	..	T. Lane
..	D. G. Price	..	J. O. Price
..	O. J. R. Pruden	..	W. G. Thomas
..	W. J. Waters		

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

The staff consisted of:—

- (a) The Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Hywel G. Jenkins, who is also Medical Officer of Health for the Caerleon Urban District Council and Medical Officer for the No. 8 Health Area of the County Council.
- (b) The Public Health Inspector — Mr. D. G. Vallis, A.R.S.H. M.A.P.H.I.
- (c) Additional Public Health Inspector—
Mr. K. H. D. Wilkins, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
- (d) Pupil Clerk — Miss J. Edwards
- (e) Typist Clerk (part time) Mrs. T. V. Tuck.
- (f) The Rodent Operator — Mr. V. Pennells.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The development of the Urban District continued throughout the year. In West Pontnewydd and Upper Cwmbran the Council estates were extended to provide accommodation for the expanding indigenous population, whereas at Fairwater, the early stages of a scheme which will eventually increase the population of the district by 20,000 persons were completed.

The opening of a temporary community centre by the Development Corporation at Fairwater in June lead to the establishment of the Fairwater Neighbourhood Association which is concerned with leisure and other activities. The Neighbourhood Association and a tenants' welcoming meeting, initiated by the Development Corporation's Community Development Officer, stimulated community interests and assisted tenants in their difficulties in a new environment. A permanent community centre, shopping centre and infant welfare clinic should be completed within two years. These facilities will help to create an established community.

Although there is little organised commercial entertainment — major cinemas, dance halls, swimming baths — there is active support for many smaller societies, drama and theatre groups and sporting clubs. These organisations play a major part in social life outside the home and are supported by the Urban District Council. In addition, the Council has arranged cultural and other entertainment.

There are ample playing fields for organised games in the new town and more children's playgrounds are being provided by the local authority. The Council has under construction a central sports field and stadium for organised sport. This will be opened in 1966.

STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	5,850
Registrar General's estimate of resident population, mid-1965	26,010
Number of inhabited houses (end of year) according to rate books 31/3/66	7,800
Total rateable value 1/10/65	£866,337
Sum represented by penny rate	£3,200

The Registrar General's mid-year estimate of the population of Cwmbran for 1965 was 26,010 an increment of 1,270 compared with the mid-year estimate for 1964. There were 530 live births and 214 deaths, so that the natural increase of the population was 316.

The Registrar General's comparability factors used for the calculation of local adjusted rates are 0.86 for births and 1.60 for deaths.

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	253	251	504
Illegitimate	12	14	26
Total	<hr/> 265 <hr/>	<hr/> 265 <hr/>	<hr/> 530 <hr/>
Crude live birth rate per 1,000 resident population			20.38
Local adjusted live birth rate per 1,000 resident population			17.53
Live birth rate for Monmouthshire per 1,000 resident population			18.68
Adjusted live birth rate for Monmouthshire per 1,000 resident population			19.05
Live birth rate for England and Wales per 1,000 population			18.00
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births			4.91%
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births for Monmouthshire			4.6%

Live Births

There were 25 more births in 1965 than in 1964. The crude live birth rate remained greater than that for Monmouthshire and for England and Wales although it decreased fractionally when compared with the rate for 1964. The local adjusted live birth rate was less than the adjusted rate for Monmouthshire by 1.52 births per 1,000 population and less than that for England and Wales by 0.47.

Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births for Monmouthshire were 4.6% as in 1964. For Cwmbran this rate increased from 3.37% for 1964 to 4.91% for 1965.

Stillbirths

					Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	7	3	10
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
					<hr/> 7	<hr/> 3	<hr/> 10

Stillbirth rate per 1,000 resident population	...	0.38
Stillbirth rate for Monmouthshire per 1,000 population	...	0.40
Total live and stillbirths	...	540
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	...	18.52
Stillbirth rate for Monmouthshire per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	...	22.50
Stillbirth rate for England and Wales per 1,000 total live and stillbirths...	...	15.70

There were 10 stillbirths, one less than in 1964, and the least number of stillbirths since 1959 when 17 stillbirths and 491 live births were recorded. Seven stillbirths were of males and three of females. Each stillbirth was delivered in hospital. The stillbirth rate has decreased by 2.80 to 18.52 stillbirths per 1,000 total live and stillbirths when compared with 1964. For Monmouthshire the rate increased by 1.26 to 22.50 stillbirths per 1,000 total live and stillbirths and for England and Wales decreased by 0.6 to 15.7 stillbirths per 1,000 total births.

The still birth rate for Cwmbran per 1,000 total births was 3.98 less than that for Monmouthshire and 2.82 more than that for England and Wales.

Stillbirths by Cause

Cause	Number
Anencephaly	3
Cord round neck	1
Haemorrhage—concealed accidental	1
—retro-placental	1
Hydrocephalus	1
Prematurity	1
Rhesus incompatibility	1
Toxaemia of pregnancy	1
	<hr/> 10

Four deaths were due to foetal abnormalities and one to rhesus incompatibility.

INFANT MORTALITY

Deaths of Infants (under 1 year of age)

				Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	10	5	15
Illegitimate	1	1	2
			Total	11	6	17
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Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births			32.08
Infant mortality rate for Monmouthshire per 1,000 live births			21.21
Infant mortality rate for England and Wales per 1,000 live births...	...	...	...			19.00
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...			29.76
Legitimate infant deaths for Monmouthshire per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...			20.65
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...			76.92
Illegitimate infant deaths for Monmouthshire per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...			32.78

Neonatal Mortality (Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age)

				Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	6	4	10
Illegitimate	1	1	2
			Total	7	5	12
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Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births			22.64
Neonatal mortality rate for Monmouthshire per 1,000 live births...			14.39
Neonatal mortality rate for England and Wales per 1,000 live births	...	...	...			13.00

Early Neonatal Mortality (Deaths of infants under 1 week of age)

				Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	5	3	8
Illegitimate	1	1	2
			Total	6	4	10
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Early neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births			18.87
Early neonatal mortality rate for Monmouthshire per 1,000 live births			12.27
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	...	...	...			37.04

Perinatal mortality for Monmouthshire	35
Perinatal mortality rate for England and Wales ...	26.90

There were 17 infant deaths, one more than in 1964 and 2 less than in 1961 the last year in which there were 530 live births. Eleven deaths were of males and 6 of females. Two deaths, one of a male and one of a female, were of illegitimate infants. Ten deaths were of infants aged less than one week, 2 were of infants aged between one week and four weeks and 5 were of infants between four weeks and one year of age. Three infant deaths occurred at home and 14 in hospital. Of the deaths at home one was early neonatal and due to failure of lung expansion, whilst the remaining 2 were due to bronchopneumonia.

INFANT DEATHS BY AGE AND CAUSE

Cause of Death	Number of Deaths by age		
	Under 1 week of age	1 week to under 4 weeks of age	4 weeks to under 1 year of age
Congenital Malformations:			
Heart disease	1	—	—
Micro-colon	—	—	1
Pulmonary atelectasis ...	1	—	—
Tracheo-oesophageal ...	1	—	—
Bronchopneumonia	—	—	3
Prematurity due to toxæmia of pregnancy	2	—	—
Prematurity	5	1	—
Respiratory infection ...	—	1	—
Tracheo-bronchitis	—	—	1
Total:	10	2	5

For 1965 the infant mortality rate for England and Wales decreased by 0.9 deaths per 1,000 live births to 19.0 and that for Monmouthshire by 7.37 infant deaths to 21.21 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. For Cwmbran for the second year in succession the rate has increased to exceed that for Monmouthshire by 10.87 and that for England and Wales by 13.08 infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

Ten deaths were of infants aged less than one week, 2 less than in 1964, and 4 more than in 1963. Three of the deaths were due to congenital malformations and 7 to prematurity. Two deaths were of infants aged between one and two weeks, one death being due to respiratory infection and the other to prematurity. Of the 5 remaining infant deaths between 4 weeks and under 1 year, four

... due to infections and one the result of a congenital defect. Had the deaths from prematurity, some of the causes of which must be sought in the antenatal period, and deaths from infection which are partially dependent upon environment, been avoided, the infant mortality rate would have been favourable.

The neonatal, early neonatal and perinatal mortality rates, although not as disappointing as that for infant mortality, have not decreased significantly when compared with national statistics. The neonatal and early neonatal rates have decreased by 1.12 and 4.89 deaths per 1,000 live births respectively when compared with the rates for 1964. Both rates are more than those for Monmouthshire and England and Wales. The perinatal has decreased by 8.59 stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total births since 1964. The rate is a little less than it was for England and Wales in 1955 and 1.06 stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total births more than the rate for Monmouthshire for 1965.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still-	
births	1.85
Maternal mortality rate for Monmouthshire per	
1,000 live and stillbirths	0.59
Maternal mortality rate for England and Wales per	
1,000 live and stillbirths	0.25

For the 12 years ending in 1964 there had been no maternal deaths attributed to pregnancy, childbirth and abortion. This year there was one death following childbirth.

DEATHS

	Male	Female	Total	
	122	92	214	
Crude death rate per 1,000 resident population ...				8.23
Local adjusted death rate per 1,000 resident				
population				13.16
Crude death rate for Monmouthshire per 1,000				
population				10.90
Adjusted death rate for Monmouthshire per 1,000				
population				12.31
Death rate for England and Wales per 1,000				
population				11.50

DEATHS BY CAUSE AND SEX AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE

Cause of Death	Sex	Total all ages		4 wks. and under 1 yr.		Age in years								75 and over	
				Under 4 wks.		1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—		
Other infective and parasitic diseases	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, Stomach	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Malignant neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	6	1	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, Breast	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, Uterus	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	M	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1	—
	F	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	1	—	—
Diabetes	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—
Vascular lesions of nervous system	M	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	9	—
	F	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	6	7	—
Coronary disease, Angina	M	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	13	5	3	—
	F	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	6	—
Hypertension with heart disease	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—

Other heart disease ...	...	M	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	9
		F	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	10	
Other circulatory disease ...	...	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		F	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	
Pneumonia ...	...	M	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		F	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	
Bronchitis ...	...	M	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1
		F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	2	
Other diseases of respiratory system		M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
Nephritis and nephrosis ...	...	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Congenital malformations	...	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other defined and ill-defined diseases		M	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		F	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
Motor vehicle accidents	...	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
All other accidents	...	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Suicide	...	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
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Total all causes		M	122	7	4	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	6	14	28	27	33				
		F	92	5	1	—	3	1	2	3	10	13	22	3	10	13	22	32				

The crude death rate for 1965 increased by 0.31 deaths per 1,000 population when compared with 1964. The crude death rate was less than that for Monmouthshire by 4.93 and for England and Wales by 3.27 deaths per thousand population. The local adjusted death rate exceeded the rate for England and Wales by 2.66 deaths per 1,000 population and the adjusted death rate for Monmouthshire by 0.85 deaths per 1,000 population. The differences in rates have both increased since 1964.

Deaths due to diseases of the heart, blood vessels and vascular lesions of the nervous system were again just less than one half of the total number of deaths. They continued to be the largest group of deaths, accounting for 105 deaths, 57 of males and 48 of females. Sixty-nine deaths, 65.7% of the deaths, were of persons aged 65 years and over. Forty-one deaths, 28 of males and 13 of females, were attributed to coronary disease and 20 male deaths as opposed to 4 female deaths were of persons aged less than 65 years. Of deaths of persons aged less than 65 years due to disease of the heart and circulatory system, those due to coronary disease formed 66.66%. It is suggested that were more exercise taken and body weight controlled by middle aged males deaths from coronary artery disease would be reduced.

Deaths from neoplasm formed the next largest group with 37 deaths, 2 more than in 1964 and in 1963. Twenty-two deaths were of males and 15 of females. More than 56% of deaths due to neoplasms were of persons aged less than 64 years, an increase of 8% when compared with 1964. In the case of diseases of the heart and circulatory system 34.3% of the deaths were within this age group.

The number of deaths due to neoplasms of the lung showed an increase of 4 males and 2 females. There were 12 male deaths and 2 female deaths. Six deaths were of persons aged less than 65 years, the youngest death being a man aged between 35 and 44 years. Deaths due to bronchitis increased by 4 when compared with last year. There were 11 male deaths and 2 of females. Nine of the deaths due to bronchitis, approximately 69 per cent were of persons aged more than 65 years. Male cigarette smoking possibly accounts for the sex differences in deaths from both diseases.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Notified diseases are reported in tabular form as in past years.

In the country as a whole more cases of measles were reported in 1965 than in past years. The number of cases notified in Cwmbran was 136. As an epidemic year this number must be compared with 708 in 1963 and 900 in 1962. Most cases were notified in the second and third quarters of the year and the incidence began to increase again in December.

In the first and fourth quarters of the year reports were received that cases of diarrhoea and vomiting were occurring in Cwmbran. No cases of dysentery were notified by general practitioners. One case was notified by Allt-yr-yn Hospital, one by the Public Health Laboratory Service after admission to hospital and one by Pontypool Urban District Council after an outbreak in a local school. In each case all members of the patient's family were investigated and 2 persons were found to be *Shigella sonnei* carriers. All cases were followed up by taking weekly faecal specimens until three consecutive specimens were negative.

The one notified case of food poisoning due to *Salmonella heidelberg* was notified after the patient had been admitted to hospital for removal of tonsils and adenoids. The source of the infection was not traced and faecal specimens from family contacts were negative. The other case of food poisoning, due to *Salmonella newport*, was reported by the Public Health Laboratory Service after faecal specimens had been submitted for examination by the family doctor. In this case the investigation of contacts was negative and the source of the infection not determined.

Only three cases of scarlet fever were notified although nationally the incidence of scarlet fever has increased. It is suggested that more cases occurred than were notified. One case of meningococcal infection was notified.

The death attributed to infective and parasitic diseases was that of a female aged between 35 and 44 years and due to virus hepatitis.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (Other than Tuberculosis) DURING 1965

Disease	Cases Notified	Otherwise Ascertained
Scarlet Fever	3	
Measles	136	
Bacillary Dysentery	1	4
Food Poisoning		2
Meningococcal Infection	1	

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES BY AGE GROUPS

Y E A R S

Diseases	Under 1	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—9	10—14	15—24	25+	Age unknown
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
Measles	3	10	25	14	17	63	4	—	—	—
Bacillary Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—

INFECTIOUS DISEASES REPORTED BY SCHOOLS

One hundred and sixty cases of infectious diseases were reported by head teachers. The majority were due to chicken pox which was prevalent in February and March. Since this disease is not notified by family doctors its incidence may only be estimated from the reports of head teachers.

School	Measles	Mumps	Chicken Pox	Whooping Cough	Scarlet Fever	Ringworm
St. Dial's Infant School	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pontnewydd Infant School ...	1	—	92	—	—	—
Maendy Infant School	7	1	11	—	—	—
Upper Cwmbran Junior & Infant	—	—	9	—	—	—
Roman Catholic Infant School...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oakfield Infant School	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brookfield Infant School	12	—	2	—	—	—
Brookfield Junior School	—	—	23	—	—	1
Nursery School	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pontnewydd Junior School ...	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total	20	1	137	—	1	1

Scabies

During the year families suffering from scabies were treated by the Public Health department. Six patients were adults and 11 children. One family, caravan dwellers, were reported by an officer of the National Assistance Board and a near neighbour's family were also found to be infected. One child was diagnosed at an infant welfare clinic and another during a medical inspection at school.

Parasitic Diseases

It is known that immigrants from tropical and sub-tropical areas may suffer from undiagnosed parasitic diseases, particularly worm infections. Treatment is required for the sake of the subjects' own health and the possibility of the disease spreading beyond its original hosts.

Immigrants working in catering establishments in Cwmbran have been contacted and faecal specimens submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service. If the specimens were positive for helminths or pathogenic organisms the person's general practitioner was informed. After treatment repeat faecal specimens were taken until negative. Details are given below:—

Number of persons investigated	...	...	...	18
Number of faecal specimens submitted to the				
Public Health Laboratory Service	...	...	...	51

Specimens positive for:

(a) Hookworm — <i>Ancylostoma</i>	...	...	7
(b) Whipworm — <i>Trichuris trichiura</i>	...	...	13
(c) Dysentery — <i>Shigella sonnei</i>	...	...	1

Five specimens which were positive for hookworm were also positive for whipworm. Some positive specimens were from persons resident in this country for more than 4 years.

From the small number of immigrants investigated it is clear that some form of preliminary examination and treatment for parasitic and other diseases is desirable before immigrants become absorbed into the country's population.

Vaccination and Immunisation

These services are provided by the County Council at infant welfare clinics and by general practitioners.

The number of children and young persons receiving immunisation courses and booster injections will be seen from the following table.

Immunisation Courses and Reinforcing Doses by Age

Table 1 — Completed Primary Courses — Number of persons aged less than 16 years of age.

Type of Vaccine or Dose	Year of Birth					Others aged less than 16 yrs.	Total
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1958-61		
2. Triple DTP ...	155	189	15	10	9	—	378
4. Diptheria/Tetanus	1	3	1	—	6	3	14
7. Tetanus ...	—	—	—	—	2	3	5

Table 2 — Reinforcing Doses — Number of persons aged less than 16 years.

Type of Vaccine or Dose	Year of Birth					Others aged less than 16 yrs.	Total
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1958-61		
2. Triple DTP ...	—	82	144	18	24	—	268
4. Diptheria/Tetanus	—	3	11	2	225	4	245
7. Tetanus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Parents are encouraged to ensure that their children receive three triple antigen injections at monthly intervals for diptheria, whooping cough and tetanus before the age of six months. A reinforcing triple injection should follow between the ages of 18 and 21 months. Before children enter school a further reinforcing injection for diptheria and tetanus is advised.

Poliomyelitis vaccination was made available to children and adults under 40 years of age throughout the year. For children the course of three oral doses at monthly intervals generally follow the triple immunisation course.

Smallpox Vaccination

The number of children vaccinated or re-vaccinated in 1965 is shown in the following table:—

SMALLPOX VACCINATION 1965

By Age Groups

Age	No. Vaccinated	No. Re-Vaccinated
0 — 3 months	4	—
3 — 6 months	1	—
6 — 9 months	1	—
9 — 12 months	5	—
1 year	155	—
2 — 4 years	32	—
5 — 15 years	1	2
Total:	199	2

From the table you will note that the majority of vaccinations were carried out after one year of age. Those vaccinations below one year of age were of children travelling to countries in which smallpox is endemic. The statistics show an improvement when compared with those for 1964.

TUBERCULOSIS (New cases) during 1965

Age Groups	New Cases			
	Resp.		Non-Resp.	
	M	F	M	F
Under 5 years	—	1	—	—
5 — 14 years	—	—	—	—
15 — 24 years	—	—	—	—
25 — 44 years	1	1	—	—
45 — 64 years	1	—	—	—
65 years and over ...	—	—	—	—
Total:	2	2	—	—

Four new cases of respiratory tuberculosis were notified. The usual detailed environmental enquiry was made on receipt of each notification and a copy sent to the Chest Physician and the County Medical Officer. These reports contained details of family contacts which may assist the Chest Physician to make the necessary arrangements for chest x-ray and B.C.G. vaccination where necessary. The reports sent to the County Medical Officer are referred to the local Health Visitor for periodic follow-up of the cases. There were 2 inward transfers from other areas and no deaths from tuberculosis were registered. At the end of the year there were 134 cases on the tuberculosis register:—

	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
Males	66	2
Females	58	6

INFANT WELFARE CLINICS

No progress was made with the construction of a clinic at Fairwater. Although a temporary clinic was started on the ground floor of a three bedroom Development Corporation house, a purpose built clinic is highly desirable and long overdue.

There are already two purpose built clinics in operation, one at Maendy, Pontnewydd and the other at the town centre. A third clinic is expected to open at Oakfield in mid-1966.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA

Water Supply

All public mains water is supplied and distributed by the Newport and South Monmouthshire Water Board either from the Talybont reservoir or from the Blaen Bran reservoir at Upper Cwmbran. An adequate supply is maintained at all times and there was no shortage or restriction of supplies during the year.

Twenty-three samples of the public supply were bacteriologically examined during the year and all but two samples were bacteriologically satisfactory. The two unsatisfactory samples were taken during a period of water mains repair and disturbance. Subsequent samples were satisfactory. The Newport and South Monmouthshire Water Board continues to test the public supply bacteriologically and chemically at frequent intervals and all samples tested were satisfactory.

There are still some isolated dwellings and farmhouses not provided with a piped supply of water from the public mains. Of eight samples of water examined bacteriologically from wells and springs supplying these dwellings, three were unsatisfactory. Occupiers of the dwellings were advised to boil all drinking water from such sources.

No further consideration was given by the Council during the year to the question of fluoridation of the public water supply. The Monmouthshire County Council has decided in favour of fluoridation. It is regretted that the Newport Borough Council, a constituent member of the Water Board, has not voted for fluoridation of public water supplies in spite of the fact that probably no other procedure in the field of preventive medicine has had its effectiveness and safety so thoroughly established.

Drainage and Sewerage

All main drainage from Cwmbran is discharged into the Eastern Valley Joint Sewage Board's trunk sewer for treatment at the Ponthir Sewage Treatment Works before discharge into the Afon Llwyd river at Caerleon.

Some districts of the Council's area are still unsatisfactorily served. These districts include Upper Cwmbran where crude and partially treated sewage is discharged into the upper portion of the Blaen Bran Brook and one Industrial Site at Lower Pontnewydd where crude sewage is discharged into the Afon Llwyd river.

REFUSE COLLECTION

The Council provides a weekly kerbside collection of domestic refuse. The collection is carried out by direct labour, using modern covered vehicles. Disposal takes place by tipping in disused clay pits at Ty Coch.

Tipping at Ty Coch has been generally well controlled and was carried out during the year with the minimum of nuisance

on fires, smells, flies and rodents to the inhabitants of nearby dwellings. It is pleasing to look back over the years and see the transformation of these dangerous and unsightly water-filled clay pits into pleasant playing fields, ornamental gardens and useful industrial lands by the method of controlled refuse disposal.

The paper sack system of domestic refuse collection was extended to include all new development at Fairwater, the south western area, West Pontnewydd and Maendy, the Two Locks, Cocker Avenue and Oakfield areas and the number of dwellings served by this system increased to 1,500. After representation the Development Corporation agreed that in the interest of hygiene that paper sack holders fixed in unventilated, internal storage compartments in some of their houses be re-positioned and re-fixed on the external walls of dwellings. In the new traffic free development in the south western area racks near the public highway, convenient for collection, were established, into which the occupiers of some 10 to 20 dwellings were expected to place their filled refuse sacks. The system proved hygienically unsatisfactory. The collecting racks soon became insanitary refuse pits and the Council wisely decided to collect the sacks from the curtilage of each house.

There is a weekly collection of trade refuse throughout the Council's area with a twice weekly collection at the Town Centre. A more frequent collection of trade refuse is provided on a chargeable basis at the request of traders.

RODENT CONTROL

The Council employs a full time rodent operator for the destruction of rodents and other pests. Every encouragement is given to householders and occupiers of land to report the presence of rodents as early as possible. Any reports are investigated promptly. Ten per cent of all sewer manholes and inspection chambers are poison baited twice a year and regular test baits are laid at refuse tips, brooks, the canal and Afon Llwyd river. Particular attention is paid to builders' compounds and constructional sites.

1,632 premises were inspected and 190 infested premises were treated. At none of the premises was there a major infestation.

DISINFESTATION OF DWELLINGS

The Public Health Department continues to inspect and fumigate with insecticide all vacant Council houses before re-occupation by new tenants. One hundred and thirty-seven Council owned dwellings were so treated before being re-let and 12 houses were found to be infested with bed bugs. No privately owned dwellings were disinfested of bed bugs although this service is provided free of charge by the Council. On request other dwellings and premises were treated to eradicate ants, fleas and beetles.

PREMISES REGISTERED UNDER FOOD AND DRUG ACT, 1955

Number of premises registered to manufacture ice cream	3
Number of premises registered to sell ice cream	46
Number of premises registered for the manufacture and preparation of potted, pickled, pressed or preserved foods	14

None of the premises registered for the manufacture of ice cream was used during the year for that purpose. All ice cream consumed in the area is either of the heat treated kind made by nationally known ice cream companies or the "cold mix soft ice cream" made by the addition of water only to a prepared ice cream powder.

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS 1960

Active steps were continued during the year to improve the standard of hygiene in food premises. All retail food shops, school and factory canteens and restaurants were visited at least once during the year and the attention of owners or occupiers of 36 premises was drawn to contraventions of the Regulations relating to the undermentioned matters.

Lack of cleanliness and need of redecoration ...	8
Structural repairs	2
Insanitary water closet accommodation	3
No intervening ventilated space between foodroom and water closet compartment	3
Lack of hot water supply	1
Lack of proper sinks	4
Lack of proper wash hand basins	1
Accumulations of trade refuse	7
Lack of nailbrushes and towels	5
Absence of notices in toilets	3
Lack of outdoor clothing accommodation	2
Lack of suitable washable clothing	1
Washable overalls in a dirty state	3
Lack of first aid box	1
Lack of proper duckboards in vehicle	1

Five persons were prosecuted during the year in respect of contraventions under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960. Three of these prosecutions were against owners of vehicles used for the sale or transport of food and two prosecutions were taken against food handlers. All prosecutions resulted in substantial fines.

UNSOUND FOOD

During the year the following foodstuffs were inspected and found to be unfit for human consumption. The unsound foods were voluntarily surrendered and their disposal at the Council's refuse tip was supervised.

	Pkts/Tins	lbs.
Tinned and Frozen Meat	618	1,199
Home killed meats	6	33
Tinned and Frozen Fish	81	43
Tinned Fruit	666	854
Tinned and Frozen Vegetables ...	897	599
Tinned Milk	51	45
Milk Products	46	88
Other Foodstuffs	246	209
Total:	2,611	3,070 lbs.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, 1955

The Food and Drugs Act 1955 is administered in Cwmbran by the Monmouthshire County Council.

Eleven of the complaints made by purchasers that food supplied was not of the nature, substance or quality as that demanded were found by the Public Analyst to be justified. Legal proceedings at the Magistrates' Court were taken in respect of four of the complaints.

Forty-five routine samples of milk and 47 samples of other foods were taken for examination by the Public Analyst. Two samples of milk from a farmer retailer were found to be slightly deficient in fat.

OFFICES SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

(a) Registration of Premises:

The Act is intended to secure better conditions for the health, safety and welfare of persons employed in shops and offices registered under the Act. There are 1,636 persons so employed in Cwmbran.

At the end of the year there were 197 premises registered under the above Act:—

Offices	37
Wholesale Warehouses	6
Retail Shops	128
Catering Establishments	26

Seventy-eight of the premises were inspected for the purpose of ascertaining whether compliance with all the relevant provisions and regulations made under the Act were being observed by owners and occupiers of registered premises.

(b) Contraventions:

Thirty-seven contraventions of the Act were found and can be analysed as under:—

Section	Number of contraventions found					
4.	Cleanliness	...	...	...	...	—
5.	Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	2
6.	Temperature	...	...	...	...	15
7.	Ventilation	...	...	...	...	2
8.	Lighting	...	...	...	...	—
9.	Sanitary Conveniences	...	...	...	...	4
10.	Washing facilities	...	...	...	...	7
11.	Supply of Drinking Water	...	...	...	...	—
12.	Clothing Accommodation	...	...	...	...	1
13.	Sitting facilities	...	...	...	...	—
14.	Seats (Sedentary Workers)	...	...	...	...	—
15.	Eating facilities	...	...	...	...	—
16.	Floors, passage and stairs	...	...	...	...	4
17.	Fencing exposed parts machinery	...	...	...	...	—
18.	Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery	...	...	...	...	—
19.	Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery	...	...	...	...	—
23.	Prohibition of heavy work	...	...	...	...	—
24.	First Aid, General Provisions	...	...	...	...	4

(c) Accidents:

Three accidents in registered premises involving loss of work of the injured person for more than three days were reported. These accidents were investigated and found to be due to falling of the person employed. In each case formal action under the Act was considered unnecessary.

(d) Exemptions:

No applications were received for exemption of certain provisions required by the Act.

ANIMAL BOARDING, SHOP ACT 1963

One application for registration of a premises under the above Act was made and granted during the year.

PET ANIMALS ACT 1951

One premises was licensed during the year for the keeping of animals in accordance with the provisions of the above Act.

NOISE ABATEMENT

As a result of three complaints made by householders regarding an alleged noise nuisance in a licensed premises a complaint was made by the Council to the Magistrates' Court. The complaint was dismissed.

CLEAN AIR ACT 1956

(i) Domestic Smoke Pollution

It is disappointing that no action was taken during the year by the Council to establish Smoke Control Areas even though it is acknowledged that more than 50% of smoke pollution is emitted from domestic chimneys. An agreement has been made between the Council and the National Coal Board that only coal of grade 1, 2 and 3 containing less than 20% volatile matter be supplied to local coal merchants for distribution in the Cwmbran Urban District Council area. Towards the end of the year when weather conditions made coal distribution difficult high volatile coals were distributed by the National Coal Board in the area. The difference in the density of smoke was clearly visible throughout the area during this period. The return to high volatile coals strengthens the Council's impression that low volatile coals are in short supply and makes Smoke Control Areas impracticable.

(ii) Industrial Smoke Pollution

With the exception of one coal fired plant, all steam producing boilers in the area are oil fired. None of these plants have caused serious contravention of the Dark Smoke Regulations.

The cold blast cupolas from foundries in the area continue to emit substantial amounts of grit and dust into the atmosphere. An improvement, however, was made during the year when two of the dry type of arrestors fitted to these cupolas were replaced by more efficient wet arrestors. Improvement was also made at the foundries by the renewal of arrestor plant used for the extraction of iron filings produced by certain grinding processes.

Complaints were again received from residents at Two Locks Road and Garth Road about the emission of acid soots believed to be produced by a local refractory brickworks. The District Alkali Inspector was informed of these complaints.

Excavation and earthmoving are a continuous operation in the building of the New Town of Cwmbran. These activities give rise to dust nuisance and repeated complaints were received from residents of Cedar Walk, West Pontnewydd and the Birches, West Pontnewydd.

HOUSING

One hundred and fifty-one new dwellings were built by the Council at the Maendy and Penywaun sites. In major housing schemes there is much to be said for building single bedroom ground floor flats and bungalows together with 2 and 3 bedroom houses so that as families become older elderly persons who are left with larger houses may be transferred to smaller accommodation, the larger houses being occupied by the younger relatives. A

survey of Council houses will reveal more than one 3 bedroom house occupied by one person.

At Fairwater the Cwmbran Development Corporation built 545 houses and 112 flats. Of the houses under construction at the end of the year it was noted that 15 houses were of the five bedroom type and that 104 had four bedrooms.

An initial survey of wheelchair users living in the new town was carried out. Twenty-nine wheelchair users were found to be living within the urban district, 16 in Council houses, 6 in private houses and 7 in Development Corporation property. The Development Corporation provided accommodation for approximately 40% of the wheelchair users in the Cwmbran new town. My overall impression after carrying out this survey was that, generally, wheelchair users were not living under the best circumstances and because of dependance on relatives and friends the wish to move to purpose-built accommodation, even if this were available, depended as much upon the wishes of other people as on the wheelchair users' needs. Most bungalows for wheelchair users, in addition to providing facilities for the disabled person, need to cater for fit members of the wheelchair users' family. A bungalow with only one bedroom is suitable for very few disabled persons. A much greater effort is required by both statutory and voluntary bodies before the standards of accommodation for wheelchair users and their happiness may be considered satisfactory.

PROVISION OF HOUSING ACCOMMODATION

(a) By Local Authority:

Number of separate dwellings owned by
Local Authority at 31st December, 1965:—

Temporary	...	...	...	...	100
Permanent	...	...	...	...	2,157

Number of Local Authority dwellings in
course of erection at 31st December, 1965:—

Houses:	2 bedroom	...	...	86
	3 "	...	...	64
	4 "	...	...	3
Bungalows:	1 "	...	...	32
Flats:	2 "	...	...	3
				188
Shops	...	...	...	3

Number of dwellings for which sanction had
been given but had not been commenced
at 31st December, 1965 Nil

By Cwmbran Development Corporation:

Number of dwellings completed by Corporation at 31st December, 1965:—

Houses	...	...	...	...	...	2,912	
Flats	...	...	...	...	...	469	
						<hr/>	3,381
Shops	...	...	...	...	...	104	<hr/>

Number of Development Corporation dwellings in course of erection at 31st December, 1965:—

Houses:	2 bedroom	...	...	7	
	3 "	...	...	594	
	4 "	...	...	104	
	5 "	...	...	15	
				<hr/>	720
Flats:	1 "	...	...	211	<hr/>
	2 "	...	...	107	
	3 "	...	...	2	
				<hr/>	320
Shops	...	...	...	53	<hr/>

(c) New dwellings completed during year 1965:

By Local Authority:

Houses:	2 bedroom	...	...	62	
	3 "	...	...	45	
Flats:	2 "	...	...	4	
				<hr/>	111

By Private Development:

Houses:	3 bedroom	...	...	20	
Flats:	2 "	...	...	1	
Bungalows:	3 "	...	...	2	
				<hr/>	23

By Development Corporation:

Houses	...	...	...	...	...	545	
Flats	...	...	...	...	...	112	
Shops	...	...	...	...	...	<hr/>	657

HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE

(a) Houses Demolished

In Clearance Areas:—

1. Houses unfit for human habitation	...	...	—
2. Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	...	...	—
3. Houses on land acquired by section 43(2) Housing Act 1957	...	...	—

Not in Clearance Areas:—

4. As a result of formal or informal procedure under Sections 16 or 17 Housing Act, 1957	...	...	—
5. Local Authority owned houses, certified unfit by Medical Officer of Health	...	...	2

(b) Unfit Houses Closed. Housing Act 1957

Number of Closing Orders made under Section 16, 17(1) and 35(1)	...	...	...	...	10
Number of Closing Orders made under Section 17(3) and 26	...	...	...	...	—
Number of Closing Orders made in respect of part of a building under Section 18	...	...	...	...	1

(c) Number of Houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied

1. After informal action by Local Authority	...	10
2. After formal notice under Public Health Act 1936	...	10
3. By Local Authority in default of owners	...	—
4. Under Section 24, Housing Act 1957	...	—

(d) Unfit houses in temporary use

(e) Number of Notices served on owners to convert to water closets under Section 47 of the Public Health Act 1936	4
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IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Number of Discretionary Grants made during 1965	...	30
Number of Standard Grants made during 1965	...	Nil
Number of Improvement Loans made during 1965	...	26

RENT ACT 1957

No applications for certificates of disrepair were received from tenants during the year and no applications were received for revocation of Certificates of Disrepair.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948 SECTION 47

No action was taken under this section during 1965 in respect of persons in need of care and attention.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

HYWEL G. JENKINS,
Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,
Council Offices, Cwmbran.
Telephone: Cwmbran 3325-7.

VITAL STATISTICS

MOTHERS AND INFANTS

The following vital statistics relating to mothers and infants should be provided in Reports to local health authorities and authorities exercising delegated health and welfare functions:—

Live Births

Number	...	...	...	...	...	530
Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	20.38

Illegitimate Live Births (per cent of total live births) ... 4.91%

Stillbirths

Number	...	...	...	...	...	10
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	18.52

Total Live and Stillbirths ... 540

Infant Deaths (deaths under one year) ... 17

Infant Mortality Rates

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	...	...	...	...	...	32.08
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	29.76
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	76.92

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births) ... 22.64

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births) ... 18.87

Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths) ... 37.04

Maternal Mortality (including abortion)

Number of deaths	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	1.85

APPENDIX II

FACTORIES ACT 1961

Part I of the Act

1. INSPECTIONS for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspector).

PREMISES	Number on Register	Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority ...	17	31	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local Authority ...	49	42	1	Nil
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises) ...	4	23	Nil	Nil

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

PARTICULARS

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ...	1	1	—	1	Nil
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient ...	1	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	1	1	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	1	1	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work) ...	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	4	4	—	1	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT OUTWORK

NATURE OF WORK	No. of out- workers in August, list required by Section 110 (2) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prose- cutions for failure to Supply lists	No. of in- stances of work in un- wholesome premises	Section III notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Curtains and furniture hangings ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Soft Toy making ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

MEASUREMENT OF DEPOSITED MATTER

Expressed as tons per sq. mile per month.

			Rain- water Ins.	Un- dissolved Solids	Dissolved Solids	Total Solids
Town Centre Gauge						
January	...	...	6.66	14.07	13.43	27.50
February	...	...	0.24	8.97	3.06	12.03
March	...	...	4.26	14.51	6.83	21.34
April	...	...	3.07	16.49	7.82	24.31
May	...	...	3.86	13.39	7.85	21.24
June	...	...	4.93	25.32	11.05	36.37
July	...	...	4.85	15.40	10.06	25.46
August	...	...	2.60	17.10	5.30	22.40
September	...	...	5.24	11.66	4.08	15.74
October	...	...	1.69	10.67	4.89	15.56
November	...	...	5.28	14.11	9.65	23.76
December	...	...	8.94	20.09	14.86	36.95
Two Locks Road						
January	...	...	6.11	8.83	21.04	29.87
February	...	...	0.28	8.21	3.17	11.38
March	...	...	3.82	22.12	5.30	27.42
April	...	...	2.96	9.78	9.23	19.01
May	...	...	3.23	9.78	7.36	17.14
June	...	...	4.89	14.56	8.28	22.84
July	...	...	1.38	4.32	2.16	6.48
August	...	...	2.09	10.40	4.06	14.46
September	...	...	5.04	7.23	2.62	9.85
October	...	...	1.38	5.89	3.47	9.36
November	...	...	4.85	6.05	9.36	15.41
December	...	...	—	—	—	—

MEASUREMENT OF SULPHUR DIOXIDE

Lead Peroxide candle at Llantarnam School

Expressed as milligrammes of SO_2 per day by 100 sq. cms. of Batch "A" PbO_2 .

January	...	...	...	...	0.92
February	...	...	...	...	0.98
March	...	...	...	...	0.90
April	...	...	...	...	0.42
May	...	...	...	...	0.46
June	...	...	...	...	0.36
July	...	...	...	...	0.17
August	...	...	...	...	0.23
September	...	...	...	...	0.38
October	...	...	...	...	0.63
November	...	...	...	...	1.12
December	...	...	...	...	0.47

DAILY MEASUREMENT OF SMOKE CONCENTRATION
AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE

Expressed as microgrammes per cubic metre.

Volumetric apparatus at Council Offices, Victoria Street, Cwmbran.

		Highest Value		Lowest Value		Monthly Average	
		Smoke	SO_2	Smoke	SO_2	Smoke	SO_2
January	...	204	449	8	58	78	195
February	...	—	Machine out of order				—
March	...	—	Machine out of order				—
April	...	124	301	8	47	46	110
May	...	66	282	8	42	37	51
June	...	72	146	0	31	24	70
July	...	59	131	6	25	27	63
August	...	56	203	9	40	27	78
September	...	114	173	17	23	51	80
October	...	138	214	16	53	84	129
November	...	162	290	19	38	78	171
December	...	113	140	15	17	54	84

QUARTERLY COMPARISON OF DEPOSITED MATTER SMOKE CONCENTRATION AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE

	Town Centre Deposit Gauge Tons per sq. mile	Two Locks Road Deposit Gauge Tons per sq. mile	Council Offices		Llantarnam School Lead Peroxide Candle Milligrammes per 100 sq. cms.
			Daily Smoke Concentration Microgrammes per cu. metre	Daily SO ₂ Concentration Microgrammes per cu. metre	
January — March ...	60.87	68.67	—	—	2.80
April — June ...	81.92	58.99	108.1	231.9	1.24
July — September ...	63.60	30.79	105.8	222.1	0.78
October — December ...	76.27	—	217.7	385.2	2.22
Monthly Average ...	26	16.63 (11 mths.)	50.98 (10 mths.)	103.4 (10 mths.)	0.59
Total Yearly Deposit	282.66	182.95 (11 mths.)	509.8 (10 mths.)	1034 (10 mths.)	7.04



